

1. A prognostic method for early prediction of eventual development of invasive cancer, said method comprising:

- (a) applying to tissue a staining dye that is selectively retained by mitochondria of neoplastic and preneoplastic cells;
- (b) identifying clonal patches of said tissue by visually examining said tissue for stained tissue sites;
- (c) resecting tissue in the locus of said clonal patches;
- (d) extracting DNA from said resected tissue; and
- (e) determining whether DNA extracted from said resected tissue exhibits allelic losses or mutation of tumor suppressor genes.